

Senate "Dictation" Rebuked by House In Sharp Report

'Breach of Privilege' Charge Handed Back to Upper Branch and the Johnson-Pomerene Tiff Closed

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 28.—After a spirited defence of the rights of the House against "dictation" by the Senate the House today unanimously voted to advise the Senate that the Senate resolution calling for action toward Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, for remarks concerning Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, itself constituted a breach of privilege toward the House. The House then closed the Johnson-Pomerene incident by voting that the remarks objected to be expunged from the Record.
Representative Campbell, of Kansas, chairman of the House Rules Committee, introduced the committee's report, which recommended that the Senate resolution be respectfully returned, "with the advice that, without passing upon the question as to whether the matter therein complained of constitutes, as there is alleged, a breach of privilege, the House must courteously decline to predicate any action upon same for the reason that said resolution itself involves a breach of privilege by declaring that language used by a member of the House is 'untrue.'" In supporting the report, Democratic

Official Log Records Steps Toward Peace

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The official log showing the principal bulletins received by the State Department during the signing of the treaty at Versailles follows:
"Clemenceau calls session to order." (Received here 10:51 a. m., Washington time; Versailles time not given.)
"3:12 p. m.—Miller signs treaty for Germany."
"3:13 p. m.—Bell signs treaty for Germany."
"3:14 p. m.—Wilson signs treaty."
"American delegation finished signing at 3:15; order was Lansing, White, House and Bliss."
"The other delegations, headed by the British, signed after the American plenipotentiaries in the order set forth in the treaty."

French Stowaway Says He Was Born in America

Four Transports Arrive With 9,008 Troops; Two More French Brides
The *Aeolus*, one of four transports that arrived here yesterday from France with 9,008 troops of the American expeditionary force, had among her travellers a fourteen-year-old French stowaway, who said his name was John Le Maire and that he was born in Salt Lake City in 1905. He was taken to Ellis Island, and if he can prove that he was born in this country will be released to relatives who, he believes, are still living in Utah. He spoke English and was able to describe Salt Lake City, which he left with his parents in 1912.
When discovered the boy was dressed in the white, crisp duck uniform of an American boy.
The *Aeolus*, which carried 2,354 troops, brought home the 806th Pioneer Infantry, in command of Colonel P. M. Maddox.
The *Santa Rosa*, which carried 1,961, had an unusual casual company on board, designated as No. 1,642. It consisted of Lieutenant G. E. Witz, of Detroit, attached to the 35th Engineers, and Sergeant Arthur Donahue, of Somerville, Mass. They were the only two men on board who were accompanied by their French brides.
The *Santa Paula* carried 2,003 officers and men, in command of Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Prince, of the 4th Artillery Corps Park.
The *Julia Luckenbach*, which brought home 2,690 officers and men, had among her units the 403d and 404th Telegraph battalions of the Signal Corps.

Many Questions Left Open by Pact as Signed

Continued from page 1
November 11. The 440th article of the present treaty, as published by the Senate, permits reestablishment of relations with Germany by the nations that have ratified, when three of the principal Allied or associated powers have exchanged ratifications with Germany.
Combined Action Suggested
The procedure, Dr. Temple said, would be to bring the three ratifications together and send them to Germany at the same time. The announcement of ratification by the President, he explained, would permit the resumption of the old relations with Germany, except as those relations might be affected by new laws passed in the two countries.
Exportation of American goods and raw materials to Germany and importation of German products could be immediately resumed, he said. Financial obligations between American and German citizens again would be regarded as binding by the courts. Passenger ships between Americans and Germans would be reestablished and interest on loans would be adjusted.
Under a strict legal interpretation, Dr. Temple said, the period of the war could be regarded as "time out" in so far as interest charges were concerned. However, he believed that commercial houses wishing to maintain their adjustment of these charges, in many cases paying the interest in full.
2. When and How Will German Trade Begin?
The resumption of trade with Germany will not necessarily have to wait on the ratification of the peace treaty. This was the view expressed by the Department of Commerce and the Division of Foreign Trade in the Department of State, although detailed information as to the time and manner of resumption of active trade relations with Germany was not obtainable.
As soon as the treaty is signed, according to these two sources, trade will begin, subject primarily to regulations which the Economic Council of the Allies at Paris is expected to announce simultaneously with the signing.
Trade will be resumed at once on a reasonably free basis, it was stated, but it may be six months, or at least until the treaty is ratified, before anything like freedom of commercial intercourse will be permitted. Because of its relation to the Economic Council the War Trade Board, or possibly the Department of State, is expected here to make some definite statement for the guidance of the American business man.
These officials believe the ratification of the treaty will be followed by an immediate revival of American trade with Germany. The department will assign consuls to all the principal cities of Germany as soon as diplomatic relations are resumed. At present there are no consular officers or State Department officials in Germany.
No Abuses Expected
It is generally agreed that some embargoes brought about by the war will continue for some time on both sides of the Atlantic. This will be true in this country particularly as regards dyes and chemicals. Raw materials,

foodstuffs and other staple necessities are expected to clear at once without difficulty. Six months, however, probably will be required to establish a reasonably normal and unrestricted trade basis.
Although trading will begin promptly, no difficulty is feared, because the Economic Council is expected to stop abuses. This body, it is stated, will have considerable jurisdiction over the supply of raw materials in Germany, having first claim on them by way of payment of the war indemnity. It is admitted, however, that no one knows yet exactly what the various European countries will do regarding embargoes. The President, who has power to maintain this country's embargo for thirty days following peace, is not expected to exercise that power.
Extension of the licensing system now being provided for the protection of American dyes and chemicals against German inroads is expected to be made rapidly. The House Ways and Means Committee is considering the adoption of that scheme for the protection of other products against cut-throat economic warfare.
3. When Will Military Forces Be Returned?
Until the President proclaims the ratification of the peace treaty, five divisions of the American regular army, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th, will remain a part of the army of occupation, unless General Foch orders otherwise. War Department officials said.
The signing of the treaty will have no effect upon the army of occupation, President Wilson has said, however, that when ratification takes place, the American forces will all be withdrawn with the exception of a small number of officers and men to be used for garrison duty and to keep the American flag flying.
With the signing of the treaty, it is expected there will be a strong demand for the withdrawal from Germany of all men who enlisted for the period of the emergency. In anticipation of this demand, the War Department is sending as many recruits, enlisted for the regular three-year period, as possible to take the places of the emergency men.
Discharge Four Months Later
The discharge of all men who were drafted or who volunteered for the period of the war is required by law four months after the President's peace proclamation is issued. Officers of the operations division of the General Staff, in charge of demobilization and troop movement, said today that the last man abroad easily could be returned to this country before the end of the four-month period.
As to withdrawal of the American forces in Siberia, War Department officials said they had no information. These troops were ordered to Siberia by the President in his capacity as commander in chief of the army, not for combat service, but for police duty in guarding supplies and protecting the Trans-Siberian Railway. When they shall be withdrawn is entirely up to the President. A vigorous campaign is being made by the War Department to get recruits, enlisted for the three-year period, to replace temporary men in Siberia.
Few Naval Craft Abroad
The signing of the treaty finds the American naval forces abroad reduced to a few of the smaller craft. No capital ships now are in European waters. The crews of the vessels abroad are engaged principally in destroying mines and clearing mine fields, which naval officers said, is a task that cannot be completed before next summer.
The naval personnel is being demobilized gradually. Secretary Daniels said the force on November 11 numbered 530,000 men. On June 1 the number had been reduced to 273,000. July 1, the total naval strength will not be more than 250,000. The new naval appropriation bill provides for a strength of approximately 200,000 men. The navy will be reduced to this point, Secretary Daniels said, by September or October at the latest.
A small American naval force will be maintained in the Mediterranean until peace treaties are signed by Austria and Turkey.
4. What Will Be Done With German Property?
The disposition of German-owned property in this country is a question Congress will have to solve, it was stated today by Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian. According to Mr. Garvan, the value of this property is around \$700,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 was privately owned, the remainder being controlled largely by the imperial government. Much of the latter has been sold, he stated, but the disposition of the privately owned remainder is a more delicate question.
5. What Will Be Done With Interned Aliens?
The question of interned Germans is already practically solved, it was said at the Department of State. Some 3,000 of these left voluntarily for Rotterdam last week on two steamers sailing from Charleston, S. C. About 1,000 others who do not desire to go will be permitted to remain, provided Congress does not pass resolutions, now pending, which would call for the deportation without privilege of return of every alien ever interned in this country.
Between 700 and 800 German prisoners of war, it was stated, will be disposed of as the terms of the peace treaty provide. A few Austrian subjects interned in this country must await the ratification of peace with Austria before being released.
6. When Will War Laws End in This Country?
The espionage act, passed for enforcement only "when the United States is at war," will go off the statute books automatically when the ratification of the peace treaty is announced, Senator Borah said. The result would be the same if the Senate and House passed a joint resolution terminating the war.
"The first move is not to repeal the existing espionage act, but to prevent their enacting an even more drastic espionage act for peace times," he continued. "If Congress should act to terminate the war, the country might be forced to get along a few weeks without an espionage act."

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Selection of Bathing Dresses and Swimming Suits
for Women and Misses will be placed on sale to-morrow, on the Third Floor,

at very low prices

The excellent values offered will be a special inducement to procure a smart, new bathing outfit in readiness for the coming holiday.

BATHING DRESSES (for Women and Misses)

Of satin or taffeta; including combination \$13.75
Of silk poplin; with attached bloomer, at \$11.75

SWIMMING SUITS

Of wool jersey (for women) . . . \$9.85
Of wool jersey (for misses) . . . 6.00

A Tuesday Sale of Women's Navy Blue Georgette Dresses specially priced at \$42.00

will present an excellent opportunity for buying a pretty gown for the Independence Day celebration at an attractively low figure.

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

The Hosiery Department

has assembled and is displaying a very unusual and quite exclusive collection of

Fine Silk Hose

richly embellished with real lace

—a collection which cannot fail to appeal to every woman with a leaning toward the rare and the recherche.

The hand-made Chantilly lace inserts selected for the adornment of this hosiery were imported by B. Altman & Co. from France, and may truthfully be said to represent the highest type of the dentelliere's art.

The hosiery may be obtained in white or black, and is variously priced at \$16.50 to \$95.00 per pair (exclusive of the War Revenue tax).

(First Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

to New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island points is in active operation.

A Number of Couch Hammocks

will be placed on sale in the Upholstery Department to-morrow at the very low price of

\$13.85

This is an unusually attractive value.

The Hammocks are thoroughly well-made, of khaki-color standardized duck, trimmed with brown braid. The frame is of metal tubing, carefully reinforced.

SPECIAL VALUES will also be offered in

Adjustable Hammock Shades, at \$6.75
Hammock Stands of tubular steel (enameled) at \$5.75
Duck-covered Pillows, ruffled, at 2.15

(Fourth Floor)

The Dress Goods Department

is featuring for the vacation season an extremely graceful design in

Accordion-plaited Skirts (partly-made)

of fine-quality serge, in white and navy blue, the price of which is (in regular stock, but very special value)

\$16.75

Beginning to-morrow (Monday)

White Tailor Serge Skirts

in two very attractive partly-made models, especially desirable for country, seaside or sports wear, will be on sale in the same Department at the extremely low price of

\$9.50

These Skirts are so nearly completed that very little work is necessary to make them ready for wear. For the busy woman who can spare little time for sewing or getting clothes made they are an inestimable boon.

(First Floor)

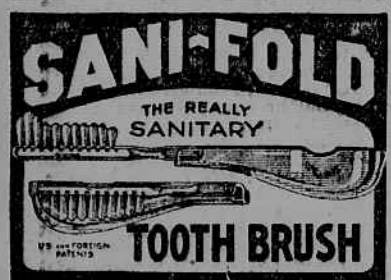
The Camera Season

may be said to be really open when the call of the woods and the waves becomes too insistent to be denied; and that is, usually, just before the Fourth.

Not to possess a good camera means losing a large percentage of the pleasure of a vacation; while taking pictures of the charming spots one visits in Summer is something more than a fad—it is laying up a store of enjoyment for the stormy evenings in Winter.

But, to shorten a lengthy story, the Camera Department (on the First Floor) has ready for immediate use every wanted type of kodak and camera for the vacation outfit, as well as films, albums and every photographic need.

Developing, printing and enlarging



THE SANI-FOLD TOOTHBRUSH
TOOTH BRUSH
PERSONS OF DISCRIMINATION
Are careful about everything they put into their mouth. That's why they use the SANI-FOLD TOOTHBRUSH—the only toothbrush that protects the bristles from germs and dirt and insects. If you believe in life insurance you'll use a SANI-FOLD TOOTHBRUSH and protect your health. It's always convenient; slips into the vest pocket or handbag, or protects itself on the washstand. Better than the best ordinary toothbrush and COSTS NO MORE.
THE SANI-FOLD TOOTHBRUSH 50 CENTS
At All Good Dealers
If you can't get it from your dealer we will—for thirty days from date of this publication as a special introductory offer—send you three SANI-FOLDS for \$1. Keep one, please your friends with presents of the others—or sell them for 50 cents each, and have your share. Give the name of your druggist. Money back if not represented. C. Stanford Co., 155 Fifth Avenue, Room 1010, New York.

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

ANNUAL JULY SALE

Womens. Pumps. Oxfords and Colonials

THESE LOW SHOES, CONSISTING OF OUR SPRING AND SUMMER MODELS, ARE ALSO ON SALE AT OUR NEWARK STORE, 645 - 649 BROAD STREET

6.45

7.95

Formerly 7.50-8.50 Formerly 9.00-10.50

INCLUDED ARE LOUIS XVI, CUBAN AND MILITARY HEEL MODELS IN PATENT LEATHER; BLACK, MAHOGANY & BROWN CALF; BLACK AND BROWN KID WHITE KID AND SNOWBUCK A COMPREHENSIVE LINE OF SIZES IS OFFERED IN EACH OF THESE TWO GROUPINGS

INCLUDED ARE LOUIS XVI & MILITARY HEEL MODELS IN PATENT LEATHER; BLACK, MAHOGANY & BROWN CALF; BLACK, BROWN AND BRONZE KID; BLACK AND PEARL GRAY SUEDE; BLACK, BROWN AND WHITE SATIN AND ALSO IN GENUINE WHITE BUCKSKIN

An exceptional Sales Service

No C.O.D.'s

No Exchanges

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS

Provident Purchasing Co.
Created for the purpose of ALL PAWN TICKETS diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our finely erected offices offer you absolute privacy, or our representative will call.
166 West 46th St. AT 6WAY, Tel. Bryant 6586.